

(13)

CULTURAL RESOURCES

REVIEW OF DUKE ENERGIES RESPONSE TO:

DATA ADEQUACY REQUEST:

Ref: November 21, 2000

Data Adequacy Letter

Appendix B

(g) (2) (B)

In Duke Energies response to the CEC's request. They fail to include one of the most important historic resource features in Morro Bay, **MORRO ROCK**. Also the **Power Place** of the Salinan People. It is listed under the State of California Resource Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation. In their California Inventory Of Historic Resources, dated March 1976.

Emissions from the MBPP has had and will continue to have direct effects on this Historic resource. Especially if the MBPP is expanded. During off shore winds it takes a direct hit. Also according to APCD emission modeling, the highest levels of emissions from the proposed power plant will fall on the top of the rock.

The rock itself and the plants and endangered birds that live on the rock are also being affected.

The rock has been a sanctuary for the endangered Peregrine Falcon. The falcons were reintroduced to the rock after numbers became dangerously low, from effects of the pesticide DDT. Last summer a female Peregrine was found dead on the sand spit. All of the normal causes of death were ruled out. Could emissions be the reason? Remember what affects these birds can also affect human beings.

John Burch during his time as spiritual key for the Playano Salinan people, noticed the rocks side facing the MBPP was becoming very pitted and eaten away. Mr. Burch was Up on the rock doing ceremony at the time. While up there he also noticed a plant that was growing.

This plant was the **Fringed Indian Pink** or *Silene Lacriana*. It is a medicine plant of the Playano Salinan people. They make it into a tea for aches, sprains and sores. Ref: photo by Mr. John Burch and The paperback, Central Coast Wildflowers, by Mary Coffeen; Pages 40 and 41.

Also Duke fails to include many of the old historic buildings in Old Town Morro Bay. Such as the Morro Bay Elementary School built in 1937 and is still being used today. Many other old historic buildings still line Main Street and Morro Bay Boulevard. What Erosion effects has the emission from the MBPP had on these historic resources? Just Because historic resources are not recorded, doesn't mean there not there. And that they Will be directly or indirectly effected by the existing and the proposed MBPP.

Review of Dukes response cont:

DATA ADEQUACY REQUEST:

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Data Adequacy Letter

Appendix B

(g) (2) (C)

Duke fails to include in their response to this request, by the CEC, any of the records for MORRO ROCK a very important historic resource feature. And the plants and birds that live on this resource. I have enclosed these records.

Thank you for considering my comments,



Patti Dunton, Cultural Specialist
Playano Salinan Heritage Services
377 Fairview Avenue
Morro Bay CA 93442
(805) 772-7559 or fax (805) 772-7661

December 21, 2000

CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

March 1978

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
*Governor
State of California*

Claire T. Dedrick
Secretary for Resources

Herbert Rhodes
*Director
Department of Parks and Recreation*



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. Box 2390 Sacramento 95811

MONTELUPE COUNTY. MOKELUMNE IS AN
THE NEARBY RIVER. EARLIEST
BY FRENCH TRAPPERS. GOLD
MEMBERS OF STEVENSON'S
CHEST PLACER MINING SECTION OF
OF THE PRINCIPAL MINING TOWNS
AT PRODUCED OVER THIRTY MILLION
RE CONSTITUTED A CLAIM. SO-CALLED
IN OF GOLD MINES OCCURRED IN 1851.
NDMARK. OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE.

(SEE ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL)

MONO COUNTY. THE TOWN OF MONO
THE 1880'S ON THE OLD WILSON RANCH.
TANT STAGE AND WAGON STOP IN THE
TE IS SURROUNDED BY VERY UNIQUE
INCLUDING TUFF FORMATIONS AND
S. POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

MONO DIGGINGS (SEE ECONOMIC/

MORRIS COUNTY. MONTE REDONDO WAS A
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(SEE MILITARY)

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TOWN IN 1853 WAS MORE THAN 2,500. IT HAD FOUR HOTELS, THREE
DRY GOODS STORES, FIVE GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES, AN
EXPRESS OFFICE, AND MANY SMALL SHOPS. THE FIRST BALL IN
SACRAMENTO COUNTY WAS HELD HERE, DECEMBER 25, 1849. A FIRE
DESTROYED THE TOWN IN 1856, AND IT WAS NEVER REBUILT. ITS SITE
WAS INUNDATED BY FOLSOM LAKE IN 1955. CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL LANDMARK. OWNERSHIP: COUNTY.

MORMON ROAD, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. WHEN THE
MORMONS CAME TO THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY IN 1851 THEY
NEEDED SUITABLE LUMBER TO CONSTRUCT THEIR HOMES AND
THEIR STOCKADE. AS A RESULT A WAGON ROAD TO THE TOP OF
THE MOUNTAINS WAS BUILT WHICH REQUIRED ABOUT ONE
THOUSAND DAYS' LABOR TO COMPLETE AND WAS 11 MILES LONG.
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARK. OWNERSHIP: FEDERAL.

MORMON STOCKADE SITE, SAN BERNARDINO. SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY. ON THIS SITE IN 1839 WAS BUILT THE FIRST HOUSE IN SAN
BERNARDINO. THE HOME OF JOSE DEL CARMEN LUGO, ONE OF THE
GRANTEES OF THE SAN BERNARDINO RANCHO. ALSO ON THIS SITE
IN 1851 A STOCKADE OF LOGS WAS BUILT AS A PROTECTION
AGAINST THE INDIANS. IN IT MORE THAN A HUNDRED FAMILIES
LIVED FOR OVER A YEAR. CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARK.
OWNERSHIP: COUNTY.

MORMON TRAIL MONUMENT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. IN
JUNE 1851, 500 MORMON PIONEERS CAME THROUGH THIS PASS TO
ENTER THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WHERE THEY COLONIZED
AND ESTABLISHED A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY. CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL LANDMARK. OWNERSHIP: STATE.

MORRISON, (SAMUEL) RESIDENCE, LAKE COUNTY. SAMUEL
MORRISON AND HIS FAMILY PIONEERED IN THIS VALLEY IN 1857.
MANY PLACES IN THE AREA WERE NAMED AFTER HIM, SUCH AS
MORRISON LANDING, MORRISON RANGE, AND MORRISON CREEK.
OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE.

MORRISTOWN DIGGINGS, NEVADA CITY, SIERRA COUNTY.
MORRISTOWN DIGGINGS, WHERE A CEMETERY, TOWNSITE, PART OF
THE WELLS FARCO BUILDING, AND TAILINGS REMAIN, WAS ONE OF
THE FEW HIGH CHANNEL PLACER MINING AREAS IN THE STATE.
OWNERSHIP: FEDERAL.

MORRO ROCK, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY. AN IMPORTANT
MARINER'S NAVIGATIONAL LANDFALL FOR OVER 300 YEARS.
CHRONICLED IN THE DIARIES OF PORTOLA, FR. CRESPI, AND
COSTANSO IN 1769 WHEN THEY CAMPED NEAR THIS AREA ON THEIR
TREK TO FIND MONTEPE. SOMETIMES CALLED THE 'GIBRALTAR OF
THE PACIFIC,' IT IS THE LAST IN THE FAMOUS CHAIN OF NINE PEAKS
WHICH START IN THE CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO. CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL LANDMARK. OWNERSHIP: STATE.

MOSS, (J. MORA) HOME (SEE ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL)

MOTHER LOBE BELT MINES (SEE ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL)

**MOUND CITY (LOMA LINDA), LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY.** ESTABLISHED ABOUT 1876, AND DEVELOPED DURING THE
BOOM OF THE 1880'S MOUND CITY WAS NAMED FOR A LOW HILL
ABOUT WHICH THE COMMUNITY CLUSTERED. IT BOASTED A LARGE
RESORT HOTEL, A POST OFFICE, AND A SOUTHERN PACIFIC
STATION. THE DEPRESSION OF THE EARLY 1890'S RUINED THE TOWN
WHILE THE HOTEL REMAINED UNTIL 1967 WHEN IT WAS TORN
DOWN BY LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY. POINT OF HISTORICAL
INTEREST. OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE.

MOUNT BULLION (SEE ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL)

MOUNT CARMEL CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CEMETERY (SEE
RELIGION)

MOUNT RUBIDOUX (SEE RELIGION)

MOUNTAIN HOUSE (SEE ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL)

Central Coast Wildflowers

"...let this delightful introduction to wildflowers of California's central coast be your companion... There is a wonderful world (of wildflowers) out there waiting for you. Accept Mary's invitation and see it through her eyes."

— Elna S. Bakker
noted ecologist and author of
An Island Called California



Mary Coffeen, in field regalia, sits back-to-back with hiking companion and fellow flower-lover, George Benner. In the background is Mary's faithful dog, Blue. They are sitting amongst goldfields at Shell Creek in San Luis Obispo County.

0-945092-21-0

Central Coast Wildflowers

COFFEEN

EZ Nature Books

Central Coast Wildflowers

Monterey, San Luis Obispo
& Santa Barbara Counties
of California

Mary Coffeen
Foreword by Elna S. Bakker

trigent which causes tissues to contract and stop bleeding; also it is a diuretic, increasing perspiration.

Like most members of the Sunflower Family there are many, many solidagos. We chose one that is widespread along the California coast.

WOOLLY STAR or ERIASTRUM—*Eriastrum densifolium*



A bit late in spring, it's such a happy surprise to come across clumps of these blue lovelies among sandy openings in the drab coastal scrub. The plants are seldom more than a foot high, the dense clusters of five-petaled tubular flowers are undegirt with unequal calyx lobes and lots of linear leaves. One of the first places I found *eriastrum* was in El Moro Elfin Forest, in the sandy scrub south of the famous little oaks in Los Osos. The *Floras* indicate that it lives in all three of the counties we chose to cover in this book, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey.

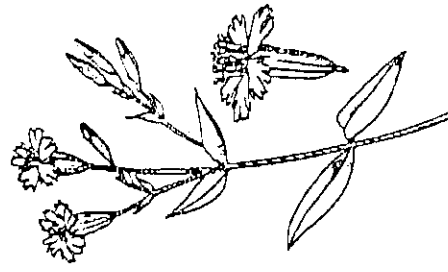
One June a friend from Claremont paused on his way north and we hiked Montana de Oro State Park from Hazard Canyon south to Spooner's Cove along the bluff and through the scrub. I'd found *eriastrum* here previously, but this time they were almost all gone to seed. We gathered a small paper bag of the leafy heads to try to grow the seeds. Alas, they did not germinate. If anyone has grown them successfully from seed, we'd love to hear from you.

★ INDIAN PINK—*Silene* spp.

Dependably bright red (not the color pink) the common name stems from the fact it is botanically a member of the Pink Family. As I write about this tubular, turned back, fringe-petaled spring wildflower, I see it in my mind's eye peeking out of the scrub east of Shark Inlet at the southern tip of Morro Bay, its bright redness cheering up (for us) the sometimes drab sages, coy-

ote brush and buckwheat. Indian pink is not confined to the scrub, however. Several species are to be found in other plant communities in our three counties. As you probably guessed, it's a popular flower with hummingbirds. It was reportedly used as a tea in pioneer days for aches, sprains and sores.

The petals of this flower are not fused into a tube. Take one apart carefully, if there are plenty growing there to re-seed, and you'll see that the lower part of each petal is confined within a tubular calyx the way a garden bouquet's stems fit down into a bud vase.



PEONY, CALIFORNIA or WILD—*Paeonia californica*

These seemingly shy flowers are an inch or more across and drooping. Their five to ten dark red petals are thick and curved inward and are surrounded by five green persistent sepals. Inside are many stamens and two to five pistils which are on a fleshy base. The pistils produce large fleshy seed pods which open spontaneously when mature to discharge their large red-brown seeds. The gray-green stems with large green leaves divided into three parts grow to sixteen inches high. These atypical scrub plants have deep-seated heavy roots and are perennials, blooming January to April. They occur below 4000 feet in open brush, usually back from the sea a half mile or more, and are found in Monterey County and south in the Coast Ranges and eastward to the La Panza Range.

The Greek name *paeonia* is derived from *Peoni*, who was the

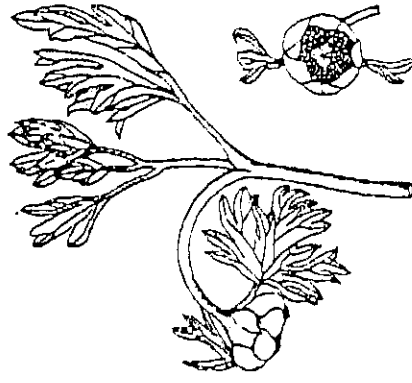




Photo taken by John Burch
Spiritual Kuf, Payano Salinan
People.